

This presentation provides an overview of the new functions in z/OS V1R13 Communications Server for SNA and Enterprise Extender.



The DISPLAY EE DIAG TEST=YES command provides information about an Enterprise Extender partner and all of the routers in between. If a firewall in between is blocking ICMP messages, there can be a long delay before getting results. The delay is because of timeouts waiting for ICMP messages that never come. The delay is the number of router hops past the firewall times nine seconds. The existing LIST=SUMMARY option now provides a quick test of partner reach-ability. The probe is sent to the partner with TTL=255 so it does not probe any intermediate hops. The output no longer includes the hop count determination. The LIST=DETAIL output is unchanged and includes intermediate hop information and the hop count determination.

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Intrusion detection services for Enterprise Extender traffic									
 Implement new EE-specific IDS attack types – EE Malformed Packet – EE LDLC Check – EE Port Check 									
– EE XID Flood									
Exclusion list allowed for each attack type									
Actions are discard and notify									
IDS policy - z/OS CS Configuration Assistant									
IPv4 and IPv6									
Existing IDS support									
IP header	UDP header	Local SAP	Remote SAP	LDLC Command	SNA data				
3	SNA/EE Overview				© 2011 IBM Corporation				

Intrusion detection services (IDS) is enhanced to implement four new IDS attack types for Enterprise Extender (EE). These attack types are supported for IPv4 and IPv6 EE traffic. The EE Malformed Packet attack type checks inbound EE packets for incorrect lengths. The EE LDLC Check attack type checks that inbound LDLC control commands are only received on the signaling port (12000). The EE Port Check attack type checks that inbound EE packets contain matching source and destination ports. The EE XID Flood attack type checks if a threshold is met for inbound XIDs within one minute. The actions allowed are to discard the packet and to provide a notification. The EE XID Flood attack only supports the notify action. An exclusion list can be created to exclude specific hosts from attack checking. Events notifications can be sent to syslogd, to the console, to IDS packet trace and to Tivoli Security Operations Manager (TSOM). IDS is configured using policies and is supported by the Configuration Assistant.

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Configuration Ass services for Enterp	istant s orise Ex	upport for the (tender	e new intrusio	on detection	
Use this panel to indicate if you want attact Lise this panel to indicate if you want attact Lise that protection Steps 1. Select the action for each enabled att 2. To disable protection for a apedicat	Ap - Atta k protection ack type. be, select the row 1 ack type, select a	rom the Enabled protection table a	ind click the "Disable" button. click the "Enable" button.		×
You will be prompted for additional de	tails related to you	attack type selection. Fill in the d	etails and click OK.		
Data Hiding Attack Flood Attack Global TCP Stall Attack ICMP Redirect Attack IPv4 Fragment Attack IPv4 Options Attack	Enable>	Attack Type EE Malformed Packet Attack EE LDLC Check Attack EE Port Check Attack EE XID Flood Attack	Rule Name EEMalformedPacket EELDLCCheck EEPortCheck EEXIDFlood	Action Report Events Drop Packets or Connection Both Drop and Report Report Events	2 2 2
IPv4 Outbound Raw Attack IPv6 Destination Options Attack IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Options Attack IPv6 Next Header Attack IPv6 Outbound Raw Attack					
Default Report Settings for Attacks		Modify Copy	Advanced View Det	ais	
Help ?			< Back	Next > Enish C	ancel

The IBM Configuration Assistant for z/OS Communications Server was updated to support the four new EE attack types. The slide shows a new requirement map with the four EE attack types listed. You can disable an attack type by selecting it and clicking the disable button.



APPN session routes are selected by APPN Topology and Routing Services (TRS). These routes are used to locate resources (directed search routes) and for LU-LU sessions. The optimal route is determined by specified criteria such as line speed, cost of data transmitted, security, and user-defined values. TRS builds complex routing trees to determine the best path. The tree records represent nodes along preferred routes.

Recursive abends can occur if a pointer in a routing tree is compromised. Every time a session route is requested using that tree, abends occur and the session fails. VTAM must be restarted to recover. The recovery routine for route selection abends is improved in z/OS V1R13 to prevent recursive abends – by removing the entire storage area that contains the routing tree and dynamically rebuilding it. Existing sessions are not affected. It can temporarily impact VTAM performance in large APPN networks as the routing tree is being rebuilt. For the rare case where the routing tree is corrupted, but no abends occur, a new command can be used to perform the same process as described above.

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